THE NATIONAL ERA.

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(UOPY-RIGHT SECORED.) THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

BOOK THIRD.

II. THE SOLITARY.

Go-be sure of my love-by thy treason forgiven; Of my prayers-by the blessings they win thee fro Or my grayf-guess the length of the sword by the sheath's

By the silence of life-more pathetic than death's. Go-be clear of that day !"

Well, madam, I went to the bridge leading from the river shore to the Isle of Rays, as you commanded me, and there I waited until old Seraphina passed, as I expected."

"Well, madam, as you told me to find out all I could without going on to the premises, or asking questions, I thought there was no other way of discovering what was passing at the mansion, than by picking a quarrel with her; so I stooped down, and pretended to be looking for maninosies; placing myself directly in her path as she had to go by me, I tripped her up-she fell upon her

" Well 77 "She scrambled up, with her nose and mouth bleeding, foaming with fury, and swore"-"Well, well! go on, will you-what did she

"She said- If you and your missis don't go to de debil, I don't see use ob habbin any debil to go to! and I thinks de Lord might's well turn him out ob office.'

"Silence! insolent! I do not ask you for these petty details. In one word, now, what did you learn ? What is the state of Louis Stuart-Gordon's health ?

"Madam, Mr. Stuart-Gordon is still extremely ill, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery." "Humph! The comfort is, that Louise and her child are his heirs-that is, if the latter should live after-I am almost sorry now-one can never tell what turns affairs are going to take"-muttered the lady to herself.

Madam?"
Hold your tongue! I am not taking to you? The mulatto clenched her teeth.

Well! this other story about the woman ?" "About Mrs. Stuart-Gordon, madam ?"

"It is all true, madam! Scraph told me so, shaking her fist in my face, in triumph, that you might kill Mr. Louis, but that his loss might be replaced-that an heir would not be wanting to the Isle of Rays"-

" Well ?" "I tossed up my head and told her certainly not! for though Mr. Louis might die, Mrs. Louis

" Wretch! you did not tell her that !" "Pardon, madam, pardon! but could I stand

there and see her triumphing over me?" "But you told her a lie-a lie-that you are to contradict to-morrow. Do you understand me?" asked the lady, fixing her severe eyes sternly

upon her attendant. "Madam, I will do so; but there is one thing I should tell you."

" Tell it." "The morning upon which Mrs. Stuart-Gordon and Mr. Louis encountered yourself and int: and that from that circum at the Isle of Rays bave inferred that Mrs. Louis is grieving herself to death at separation from her husband. Now, madam, I think that our young lady ever threw away a thought upon them; thus I had two motives for

"Falsehood!" finished Mrs. Armstrong, with a determined look.

"Yes, madam, of course, the falsehood." "And thus I have two motives for compelling Louise to go to this grand ball; first, that they may not flatter themselves that Louise is breaking her heart. Ha! ha! ha! They will no longer do so when they hear of her dancing at a ball while her husband is dying. And my second motive is, that the story told by this stupid Kate may be tacitly contradicted," thought the lady; then raising her voice, she exclaimed-

" Kate !"

"My daughter, as yet, knows nothing of the illness of Mr. Stuart-Gordon, nor will I have her mind disturbed by it. Therefore, be silent upon that subject, in her presence."

"To-morrow, contradict that story you told the old gossip; and be sure to tell her that Mrs. Louis is well and cheerful, and will attend, as usual, the annual ball at the Prince's school." "Yes, madam, I understand?"

"You are not to say that Mrs. Louis is ignorant of Mr. Louis's illness."

"Oh! no, madam, by no means! of course not! "I think, now, that you perfectly comprehend

" Perfectly, madam." "Kate, I have promised to leave you free. If

you will deserve it at my hands, I will leave you comfortably provided for. If you do not merit

In the early part of this true story, I had occa sion to mention a collegiate school at Peakville, called the Prince of Wales Academy, and sometimes, for brevity, the Prince's School. This was a sort of smaller college, consisting of a president, four to six professors, and five or six hundred pupils, collected from all parts of the South. The president and professors of this Academy were mostly from New England, but the greater part of the pupils were from the Southern States. Such of these professors as were unmarried lived the pupils boarded at the Academy, some with the families of the professors, and a few with private families in the village or neighborhood. The ages of these young men ranged from fourteen to twenty-five years, and their character as a class ranked-nay, "a student of the Prince of Wales Academy " was another name for integrity, honor, generosity, gallantry, chivalry, magnanimity-in short, in that neighborhood "a student" was a compendium of all the social and chivalric In that respect, the Prince of Wales Academy was different-yes! diametrically opposite to any school or college I ever heard of, before or since. I do not know how it was, but so it was. The first two weeks of every December they held an annual festival, at the close of which arm, and they went down stairs. the school broke up for the Christmas holydays. This festival, for its variety of delightful entertainments, its gaiety and its continued length, guardians of the pupils came even for hundreds of miles to be present on the occasion, and reed, the parents or guardians were received and or as Washington city during the long session of Congress. During the first week of the "carnival," (I prefer to borrow that term.) the days were spent in examinations of all the pupils through all their studies. This was a great solemnity, carried on by the professors in the pres-

gazing upon some handsome young aspirant for histrionic or cratorical honors, while spouting Shakspeare or Sheridan! The second week, the first three days were devoted to the distribution of the premiums, and the last four to public breakfasts, great dinners, suppers, and dancing parties. The grand ball was always given upon the last day of the festival, and followed by a public breakfast the next morning, after which the company dispersed, the students returning with their friends to spend the holydays, and the people of the neighborhood going quietly home to keep Christmas on their own farms. The season of the annual festival now approached. It was the 1st of December. Already the village and neighborhood were filling with strangers, and the solemnities of the examination had commenced. The family at Mont Crystal and at the Isle of Rays had received tickets of invitation. Of course, the Stuart-Gordons decided at once not to appear

a fascinating gaiety that a

ral; that no one who had of the last hour could ha

nearly delirious! Her drew around her a circle were either not so particular

piazza, or else having seen her attend

husband, drew the most favorable inferen

presentation to her, went up to one of the mana-

to Mrs. Stuart-Gordon."
"Oh! a youthful widow," thought the Captain, and, making a graceful bow, he begged the

honor of Mrs. Stuart-Gordon's hand in the set

that was forming. At a sign from her mother Louise arose, gave him her hand, and was led to

the head of a quadrille.
"My daughter is in high beauty—in fine spir-

its—greatly admired—she will dance. We will see whether those Island people shall please themselves with the idea that her heart is break-

ing," exclaimed the lady, in a low voice, as she gazed in triumph upon Louise upon the arm of

Captain Fairfax—Captain Fairfax being the lion of the evening! Soon her triumph was turned to humiliation. Captain Fairfax had led his beautiful partner off to the head of the set, ad-

miring her with enthusiasm, wondering what the young gentlemen could have been thinking of, not to have secured the honor he was now enjoy-

ing, and heartly congratulating himself upon his singular good fortune. He perceived that all eyes were turned upon himself and partner, he heard all lips whisper about them, and he flushed

way. The perspiration started from his brow

There are some vain men who would rather com-

mit a crime than a faux pas He was one of them. Wiping his brow, he turned to his partner and

Louise raised her eyes steadily to his face, and said, with a strange smile, "Oh, sir! I am a very

said, with a strange small woman—consume but little air—fill but lit-tle space; is it not strange, then, that as soon as I appear, the atmosphere should grow so close—

Captain Fairfax only replied by a grave bow, as he led her back to her seat. The artificial gaiety of Louise was over for that evening. Defeated, mortified, and enraged, Mrs. Armstrong

soon arose to retire from the saloon. Again Louis Stuart-Gordon suddenly appeared, and walking

the room, waited for them at the foot of the

stairs, and when they came down, cloaked and

bonneted, still walking by the side of Louise, he

attended them to the carriage. Mrs. Armstrong

handed his wife in, saying, as he pressed her

"Do not appear in public again, Louise," and

drew herself up haughtily on one side. Loui

"Oh! I will not! I will not!" replied

sinking, sobbing, in one corner of the carriage.

Mrs. Armstrong could have strangled him

the spot. Repelling his proffer of assistance with

a haughty gesture she stepped proudly into her carriage, which was immediately driven off. The darkness of the winter's night, the darkness of the winter's night, the darkness of the winter's night, the darkness of the winter's night. Armstrong from seeing the face of Louise. She heard her stifled

Arrived at Mount Crystal, they alighted. She drew the arm of Louise through her own, and led her up into their sleeping apartment. It was now between three and four o'clock in the

morning. The room was well warmed and light-

ed, and every way comfortably prepared for their

"Come to the fire and warm yourself, my

"I cannot! I cannot! I cannot rest any

"Louise! sit down and compose yourself, I in-

Still Louise with pallid brow and bloodshot

eyes paced distractedly up and down the floor.

"Kate, leave me! I can undress myself. Go and prepare your young lady for bed."

Kate left her mistress, and went to Louise.

She turned away from her, wildly exclaiming—

No, no! no, no! I cannot! I will neither sleep nor eat until I have rejoined Louis!"

"What does she say?" exclaimed Mrs. Arm-

strong, rising to her feet and gazing in astonishment upon the strangely excited girl. "What

"I say, mother!" exclaimed the half-delirious

girl, walking rapidly up to the lady, and standing before her with her thin hands writhing together, and her haggard eyes strained half out her head—

"I say, mother, that this separation is cruel! mon-strous! insupportable! It is killing me—that is of no consequence! but it is killing Louis toe!

that noble Louis, whose only weakness is to love a weak and worthless fool like I am! I say,

mother, that Louis is so noble! so generous! so magnanimous! I say, I love and admire him more and more every day I live! I say I do not

believe one—no, not one of the base calumnies that you have heard of him—and from my heart I beg

his pardon for a moment's doubt of his immacu-late honor! I say, mother, that no one can look

bity! and I say, mother, that I must, must rejoin Louis, if indeed he will forgive and receive me

again! Must! mother, do you hear! Oh! I have treated him shamefully, and he has behaved

like an angel to me! Yes, you may curse me

I have sought the feet of Louis, and obtained his

"Oh, she is crazy! frantic!" exclaimed the lady, taking the hands of Louise, and forcing her into a chair. "Unbook her dress, Kate, and then

go and get me some opium. She is nervous, hys-

And so she was. Mrs. Armstrong heard all

her raving without alarm, confident in her own

confirmed power over her daughter, and knowing full well that when all this nervous excitement was over she would relapse into a state of more

complete feebleness than before. And she judged rightly. Louise fell asleep under the influence of the opiate, and slept till a late hour the next

day; then she awoke, feeble in body and mind, de-pressed in spirits. Taking advantage of this mental and physical exhaustion, Mrs. Armstrong sat down by the bedside of Louise, and gravely charged her with discreditable levity at the ball— with gross irreverence to herself, and violent and

unlady like conduct in presence of the ser-vants—repeating all the most objectionable things

that poor Louise, in her nervous delirium, had

Louise listened without attempting to defend

herself, and after talking with her for an hour, Mrs. Armstrong left her with her ideas of right

ORIGIN OF THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION

DEAR SIE: I am greatly obliged to you for a copy of the proceedings of your [Mississippi] meeting. I have read it with a great deal of

er in her mother's power.

mother, as you have often the atened! You m

"No! no! I am not cold."
"Undress and retire to rest then, my dear.

and down the floor, wringing ber hands.

daughter," said the lady.

does she say ?"

the side of Louise, attended them from

art-Gordon, had we not better sit down?"

set be found so crowded ?"

"The room is very close-crowded-Mrs. Stu-

in public at such a time and under such circum-Mrs. Armstrong resolved to confront the world as well to mortify the Island family as to show her haughty defiance of public sentiment. Mrs. Armstrong signified her wishes to her daughter. At first Louise was surprised and distressed at the proposition, or rather the command, but soon reflecting that she might meet Louis there-that there he had been educated, that there he had always appeared and that there he would almost certainly be—Louise cheerfully consented to go.

The evening of the ball came. Louise was dressed with great care. She wore a white gauze

over a rose-colored satin, with open and falling sleeves. Her fair arms and neck were bare, and adorned with pearl necklace and bracelets. Her hair was arranged in madonna bands, and encir-cled by a wreath of white roses. White kid gloves and white satin slippers completed her toilet. These two delicate colors, rose and white, suited the fair and soft beauty of the young wo-man, and never had Louise appeared so lovely.

Mrs. Armstrong wore a garnet-colored velvet, her still rich black hair banded on her temples, and surmounted by a white gauze turban adorn-ed with a bird of Paradise.

At eight o'clock precisely they entered the carriage, attended by Kate Jumper, and were driven

to the Prince of Wales Academy. The halls, saloons, and lecture rooms of the Academy were converted into dincing, card, and supper rooms. The studies of the grave professupper rooms. The states of the grave protes-sors were metamorphosed into ladies and gentle-men's dressing-rooms. The president himself was master of ceremonies, the masters were man agers of the ball, and the most elegant of the young men stood in crowds at the doors and out upon the piazzas, to wait on the young ladies as

These things belong to the past; they have gone out of fashion along with ruffled shirts, knee breeches, buckles, hooped petticoats, plumes, and farthingales—gone out of fashion, yet not quite. Some of this old-school, chivalric gailantry may be found in the interior and older counties of Maryland and Virginia. We digress.

It took Mrs. Armstrong's carriage just two hours to reach The Prince's School. It was consequently ten o'clock when the carriage drew up before the vast illuminated front of the building. A crowd of carriages filled the court yard—a crowd of young men waited on the piazzas—a flood of light blazed from the hundred front windows-and thunders of music shook the air. Mrs Armstrong's carriage, winding its way among the crowd, pulled up close by the steps of the plazza, immediately in front of the principal en-

Several young men started forward to open the door and let down the steps; but, on recognising the carriage, drew back—some with frowning brows and scornful lips—some with flushed cheeks and downcast eyes. Not one advanced even to hand the ladies from the carriage. The coachman—an unprecedented thing in that neigh-borhood—had to get down from his seat to assist the ladies in alighting. Arrogant as she was, Mrs. Armstrong's brow crimsoned as she gave her hand to her coachman, and slighted to see a crowd of youths standing still, with averted or downcast don and Mr. Louis encountered yourself and
Mrs. Louis upon the hill, in returning from the
Dovecote, it seems that Mr. Louis as well as Mrs.
Stuart-Gordon observed Mrs. Louis's ill looks,

Stuart-Gordon observed Mrs. Louis's ill looks, she threw back her head, and passed on with a

haughty and regnant step.

Louise dropped her eyes as she appeared at the carriage door. Then a young man advanced from among the crowd, and held out his hand to assist her in aligning. Louise jeed which to the pile and heggard face, and lightly touched the cold and emaciated hand extended to assist her, as she sprang lightly past, and joined her mother. Then turning her head to look again at the gentleman who had assisted her, she uttered a half-stifled cry, full of bitterest anguish, and fell fainting into the arms of her mother

coachman sprang forward at Mrs. Armstrong's call, and receiving Louise from her arms carried her up stairs into one of the ladies' dress-ing-rooms. She was laid on the settee. Several -some of them strangers from distant parts of the State-hurried to her aid , but Mrs. Armstrong coldly declined their proffers of assistance and despatched the coachman to hasten the arrival of her own confidential attendant, Kate. mulatto soon entered, and, with her help, Louise soon opened her eyes.

"Oh, mamma, was he living or dead?" were the first words faltered forth by the blue lips of

"Collect yourself, my daughter." "But oh, mamma, that-that spectre was Lou-

Go down stairs, Kate, and bring me a glass of wine," said the lady, still bathing the head of

So changed I did not recognise him at first—so changed! Oh, mother, when we met him on the hill, and he passed me with a gentlemanly bow-bowing to the pommel of his saddle—holding his

hat off till he passed me-me, his wife, his own Louise—I thought the spasm of my heart had killed me! But now—but now—to meet him again, so unexpectedly; to have him bow and coldly hand me from the carriage-m, his own Louise-for charty, mother, because no one else would do it; to see him looking so ill; to merely touch his hand as I sprang past him—that emaciated hand—which, had I recognised it, I should have covered with tears." "You are excited, phrensied, Louise; here, drink some cold water.

" How long does it take a heart to break, n er?—how long? Oh, it is such a slow—slow—slow death! between the pangs there are so many intervals of ease, or forgetfulness, or idiocy! The dressing-room was now quite deserted, the

down into the ball-room.

Weeping and talking will generally exhaust fit of grief, leaving a sort of weary calmness. Cold water is a great sedative. Under all these influences, Louise, after a little, became quiet.

At this moment, Kate entered with the glass of "It will not do," said the lady; "besides, I have changed my mind about giving it to her; for, though wine may raise the spirits of a dull person, it will make the grief of a sorrowing one of very strong coffee; there is no mistake in the

Kate again left the room. Mrs. Armstrong colted the door; and then assisting her daughter to stand up, she arranged the folds of her dress, smoothed her hair, replaced her wreath, and, go-ing to one of the dressing-tables, took a pot of rouge left there by one of the ladies, and deli-cately touched the lily cheeks of her daughter. Then she made her sit down and wait for the coffee, while she went herself and unfastened the stimulant, and, noticing her young lady, the un-suspecting woman exclaimed, "Why, I do declare she is better, madam! She looks better than I have seen her look for a long time! Her cheeks are as red as roses! Indeed, she is quite beauti-

strong coffee-and then rising, took her mother's

ladies to enter public assemblies without the es-cort of gentlemen. Mrs. Armstrong had frequently preferred to go to such places attended only by her servants, but she had always found upon the spot many gentlemen who were proud to render

and wrong all again confused—her confidence in herself destroyed, and her will and fate altogeth-Now, however, remembering the coldness of her reception at the door, she had many misgiv-ings that herself and her daughter would be obliged to enter and pass down the ball-room un-attended. That would be mortifying! She had expected to have to defy public sentiment, but not to encounter public scorn and indignity. However, there was no retreat now. She drew the arm of her daughter within her own, elevated her haughty head, and prepared to enter the sa-loon with a majestic mien. The room was bla-zing with light, and thundering with music, and filled to suffocation, nearly, with splendid com-pany. As she sailed haughtily into the room, Louis Stuart-Gordon advanced from the side of pleasure.
You ask me for my opinion as to the course which should be adopted by the [Mississippi] State Convention, in October next. I have delayed answering your letter until this time, that the door where he had apparently waited their entree, and, bowing, took his place on the other side of Louise, walked by her side down the

the institution. The evenings were spent in exhibitions, recitations, declamations, theatricals, &c; and there was no telling how many enthusings to become orators, actors, or preachers, or how many sensitive girls lost their hearts when gazing upon some handsome young aspirant for eyes of the whole company were on them, and, perhaps, because she waited for Louis hand, perhaps, or early perhaps, or early perhaps, or early perhaps, descriptions, declamations, theatricals, them. All this passed without a word said on either hand. Mrs. Armstrong had never deigned to acknowledge his presence, even by a low. Louise had been silent because the single occurrence, since the rising of Congress, which does not indicate on the part of the North a fixed determination to push the Abolition questions them. All this passed without a word said on either hand. Mrs. Armstrong had never deigned to acknowledge his presence, even by a single occurrence, since the rising of Congress, which does not indicate on the part of the North Abolition questions. All this passed without a word said on either hand. Mrs. Armstrong had never deigned to acknowledge his presence, even by a single occurrence, since the rising of Congress, which does not indicate on the part of the North Abolition questions. All this passed without a word said adverse to us every day. There has not been a diverse to us every day. There has not been a diverse to us every day. There has not been a diverse to us every day. There has not been a diverse to address her, or that she feared her mother, or out the promise of saving both ourselves and the

had lost for the time the power of speech—who could tell? Mrs. Armstrong and her daughter had no sconer seated themselves than the effects of the coffee, assisted by the glare of lights, the sound of music, the brilliant company, began to show itself in the appearance of Louise. Between the effects of the result is a could be sound to look to that result. For that the sound of music, the brilliant company, began to show itself in the appearance of Louise. Between the effects of the rouge the stimulant and to show itself in the appearance of Louise. Between the effects of the rouge, the stimulant, and the scene, her complexion had assumed a beautiful but always delicated and assumed a beautiful but always delicated. each county. Ours is already. It is indispensa-ble to produce concert and prompt action. In the mean time, firm and resolute resolutions ought to ful, but always delicate glow; her eye, a strange, ful, but always deficate give, sich and manners, clear brilliancy; and her expression and manners, be adopted by yours and such meetings as may take place before the assembling of the Legisla-tees in the fail. They, when they meet, ought up the subject in the most solemn and im-

manner. to put forth in a solemn manner the our grievances in an address to the tes, and to admonish them, in a solemn as to the consequences which must fol-Louise had never been witty before, but now repartee, quick and brilliant as lightning, flashed ow, if they should not be redressed, and to take from her glowing lips. She bewitched the circle around her; still, not one among the youth took measures preparatory to it, in case they should not be. The call should be addressed to all those her out to dance, until, at last, a young gentlewho are desirous to save the Union and our inman from a distant county, looking at her from across the room, seeing her surrounded, and bestitutions, and who, in the alternative, should it be forced on us, of submission or dissolving the partnership, would prefer the latter. No State could better take the lead in this lieving her to be some celebrated belle—as, un-married, she would have been—and wishing a

great conservative movement than yours. It is destined to be the greatest of sufferers if the Abgers and requested an introduction. The mana-ger immediately took him up, and begged leave to present Captain Fairfax, of Jefferson county, but by the time your Convention meets, or at furthest, your Legislature, that the time will have come to make the call.

With great respect, I am, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1850. Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing which had been referred the question of print ing several documents, made a report in favor of printing a certain number of each.

Mr. Hale, ascertaining on inquiry that the committee did not know what the printing would cost, called the attention of Senators to the facts. I hold in my hand the contract for printing, and Senators will see that there are certain kinds of printing—bills, reports, &c.—which are classed, and there are five of these classes. Then there is a general provision that all other printing, which is not included in these classes, shall be paid at a certain rate. The construction which has been that this pamphlet, which I hold in my hand, did not come under any of these five classes; and they made the price amount to some thirty-eight thousand dollars for printing ten thousand copies.

Mr. Whitcomb. How much?

heard all lips whisper about them, and he flushed with gratified vanity, for he verily thought it was in admiration of his partner, and envy of retired from the set, that was not yet completely formed, that he began to perceive that the unusual buzz was one of surprise and disapprobation. Now the light broke on him, and he understood that he had committed himself in some ridiculous way. The perspiration started from his brow. Mr. Hale. Thirty-eight thousand dollars! that was the contract price, as the printers construed it! But some of those who were interested thought it was "rather high;" [laughter.] perhaps rather higher than the Senate would be willing to give, and they said they were not willing to accept more than twelve thousand five hundred dollars. [Renewed laughter.] And that sum was paid. Now, if these papers are printed in the same way they will fall under the same denomination of printing with this pamphlet, and the printing will cost more than one hundred thousand dollars. I submitted some time ago a resolution, which passed the Senate, inquiring from the printing committee how much of the printing came under the rule which allowed such prices, and I think it will be prudent not to order any more printing which does not come under one of the five or six classes admission. Now, it is to exclude slavery that this until we have received a report from that committee, and we know what we are to pay for what

we order.

Mr. Borland. The statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire is correct, as I under-stand it, as the committee have ascertained while making inquiries for the purpose of preparing an answer to the resolution of the Senator from New Hampshire. That report is nearly ready, and will be made to the Senate within a few days, em-bracing all the facts. It is proper that I should say that this large sum of thirty-seven or eight was done before the present Committee on Printing was raised; but the committee, having inquired into the matter, will make a report within a few

Sie discussion arose. In remark by Mr. Borland, concerning one of the ocuments recommended to be printed—
Mr. Hale said: I did not undertake to sa whether it came under this class or not. I simply said it became us to know whether it was or w was of a class for which they might charge at the rate of thirty-seven thousand dollars for printing ten thousand copies. That was done under the

reception. Mrs. Armstrong threw herself into an easy chair by the fire, and called Kate to assist her in undressing. Without removing any of her clothes, Louise paced in a nervous and excited manner up and down the floor. fifth class. Mr. Hale. Somebody says "Oh, no." I say it was so. You will find stated on the twenty fifth page of the pamphlet the various kinds of printing to be done, and then comes this general clause, under which this charge was made, for all other matter not above enumerated. Under that clause a construction was put upon this work; instead of two dollars per hundred copies, they construed it to mean two dollars per page for one hundred copies; that was done under the fifth class of the chair, and noticed the frightful pallor of her daughter's countenance as she walked wildly up

inting for the Senate. A Senator. Did they establish the rule?

Mr. Hale. I am asked if they established the rule for themselves. They did establish it for themselves, and under it charged thirty-seven thousand dollars; but one of the individuals interested addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Senate, and objected to receiving so large a sum, and consented to receive only twelve thousand five hundred dollars! My impression is that a fair price for the work, as I read the contract, would have been about four hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the whole subject was laid upon the table. The resolution introduced by Mr. Yulee, respecting the Cuban expedition, and that relating ovals from office, were taken up in succes-

sion and laid upon the table.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Omnibus bill. Mr. Turney spoke for nearly an hour, making severe strictures on the course of the Washing-ton Union, which had classed him and some other Senators with Messrs. Hale, Chase, and Seward. He asked in what company was the Union found? In that of the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Massachusetts-"no, not in their company, for they would not tolerate that—but, swinging on to their coat tails." Mr. Turney indicated his purpose to vote for the bill,

an hour, in reply to an editorial in the National Era. [His remarks will appear hereafter.] The Senate then proceeded to vote on amend-ments offered to the bill, Mr. Benton having signified his intention to move on Monday next

signified his intention to move on Monday next its indefinite postponement.

The question was taken first on Mr. Chase's amendment, which was not agreed to, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—25.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badyer, Bell, Ben.

NAYS-Messra Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood-30. The question was then taken on the amend-ment of Mr. Davis of Mississippi, which was not

YEAS-Mesers. Atchison, Badger, rien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Under-

Nays-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury. Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—30.

[Absent, Phelps of Vermont, Wales of Delaware, Yulee of Florida, Borland of Arkansas—one vacancy in the South Carolina delegation.] Mr. Seward moved to insert at the 38th section

Mr. Seward moved to insert at the 38th section the following:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of the said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

YEAR—Messra. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greens, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Whitcomb and Walker—23.

NAYS-Measts Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton,

ing from the free States-Cass, Dickinson, Donge and Jones of Iowa, STURGEON, WEBSTER] Mr. Berrien. I move to strike out in the sixth line of the tenth section the words "in respect to," and insert the words "establishing or prohibiting." The section will then read :

"But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery." [The slaveholders objected to the phrrse, "is

espect to slavery," that it would prevent the Legislature not only from establishing or prohibiting slavery, which they wished done, but from protecting it by police regulations. Mr. Berrien's amendment was designed to meet this objection, by leaving the Territorial Legislature unrestricted as to the protection of slavery. Now see who voted for it.] The question was taken on Mr. Berrien's

mendment, and the vote stood:
YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berien, Borland, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, and Yu-Navs-Messrs, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

Bright, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsia, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—27. So the amendment was adopted. [So Clay, Dickinson, Spruance, Sturgeon, and Webster, voted to accommodate the slaveholders

so far as to allow the Territorial Legislature to protect slavery-to pass laws to keep the slaves in order, should they be taken into the Territories by their masters | Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the words re-

har. Douglas moved to strike out the words re-lating to slavery; and Mr. Hale moved to amend the section by adding the words "or allowing," after the word "probabing."

Mr. Webster. I wish to ask the Chair a question. I thought the motion of the Senator from

Illinois was merely to strike out, and of course that motion is not capable of being amended by a The Presiding Officer, (Mr. King.) It is in order to perfect a clause before a motion is put to

strike out. Mr. Webster. But it does not come amendment to the motion to strike out.

The Presiding Officer The Senator from New

rfampanire proposes to amend that clause by in-serting certain words. If that should be carried, then the question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to strike out the whole words. Several Southern Senators objected to amendment of Mr. Hale, as out of order.

Mr. Hale. I wish to say a single word in explanation of this amendment. The bill as it now stands prohibits the Territorial Legislatures from

passing any law either to prohibit or to establish slavery; but it does not prohibit the Legislature from assuming that slavery is already there and going on, and from legislating upon the admitted fact that slavery is there already. Now, that is what I want to know, because if you do not adopt this amendment, or some similar provision, you do not exactly prohibit them from legislating on amendment is offered, and if I had any doubts heretofore of the propriety of such an amendment, these doubts are entirely removed.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Hale, and resulted as follows: Mr. Hale, and resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Chase,
Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton,
Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene,
Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields,
Smith, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—21.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and

IBENTON, BRIGHT, CASS, CLAY, COOPER, DICK-NSON, DODGE, JONES, SPRUANCE, STURGEON, and WEBSTER, all voting against prohibiting the Territorial Legislature from "allowing" slavery.

words, "or purchasing African." The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Douglas, to strike out the words, "nor estab-

lishing nor prohibiting African slavery," and the YEAS-Messrs. Bradbury, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood

and Upham-21. NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, mens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Foote, Hale, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—33. Mr. Walker. I believe my amendme now be in order. I now move to amend the bill

in the tenth section, by adding after the word "slavery" the following words: "And that peon slavery is forever abolished and prohibited." Mr. Hale. I move to amend that amendmen by striking out the word "peon." [Laughter.] tion in regard to African slavery, and it has been rejected. There is a species of slavery there which I think ought to be abolished, and against which none has been more eloquent in his decla-mation than the honorable Senator from Louisiana. It is in regard to this species of slavery that I propose my amendment, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. Pratt thought that the amendment of Mr Walker would interfere with vested rights in the

by adding after the word "servitude" the following: "growing out of or connected with any Pending this, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1850.

The Senate, after considerable discussion, resolved by a vote of 35 to 16 to meet every day, until otherwise ordered, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The bill from the Committee of Thirteen being taken up, the question was upon the amendment submitted by Mr. Walker, that "peon servitude is hereby abolished and forever prohibited in said Territory." Mr. Dayton moved to insert, after the word "servitude," the words, "connected

with or growing out of any contract hereafter Mr. Dayton's amendment was rejected, and the question being taken on Walker's amendment, it

vas rejected by the following vote : YEAS-Mesers. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury. Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Upham, and Walker—20.

Navs—Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Manson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Manson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Manson, Dawins, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Manson, Language, Language gum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Se-bastian, Smith, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Under-wood, Webster, and Yulce—32. Mr. Yulce moved to strike out the 21st section,

"That all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Utah as elsewhere within the United States," and to insert in lieu thereof the following:
"And the Constitution and laws of the United

States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in, said Territory of Utah, as far as the same and any provision thereof may be appli After some debate on the point, whether the

Constitution was or was not now in force in the

Constitution was or was not now in force in the said Territory, the question was taken, and the motion was agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messers. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—30.

Yulee—30.

Navs — Mesers. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller. Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—24.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the 27th section, (which is in the same words as the 10th section, applying to New Mexico instead of Utah.) by inserting after the word "slavery" the following: "it being hereby intended and declared that the

Mexican laws prohibiting slavery shall be and remain in force in said Territory until altered or repealed by Congress."

Mr. B. advocated it as desirable that the Senate

should state directly what was to be the actual effect of the bill. The Senator from Kentucky, in his remarks on reporting this bill, declared it as his opinion that slavery did not exist in the Territories, and was forever prohibited by the Mexican laws. Other Senators expressed a different opinion. He wanted the Senate to state in the bill what was the effect intended to be pro-

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, because it was nothing more than the Wilmot Proviso in another shape. The Senate has already been tested upon that Proviso.

Mr. Baldwin replied, and urged that his amendment was not the Wilmot Proviso in another shape. It was the opinion of the chairman of the Committee of Thistern was in the Milmot Proviso in another shape.

tee of Thirteen put in a practical manner, as an amendment to the bill. It was to declare in the bill what the law of the Territory now is. It was no new enactment or law, but an expression of opinion by the framers of the bill what the law of the Territory was at this time. Mr. Berrien replied, and opposed the amend-

Mr. Cass said that the question of what the law is, was a matter to be decided by the judiciary. The question of what the law shall be, was, so far as the Constitution allowed, properly belonging to the legislative department. Mr. Atchison moved to amend the amendment

by striking out all after the word "be," and inserting "are hereby repealed."

Mr. King said that he hoped the amendment t the amendment would be withdrawn.

Several Senators urged the same request.

Mr. Atobison said that as Senators all around him desired it, he would withdraw his amendment.

It appeared to him that Senators did not wish to e tested on the question.

Mr. Hale moved the Senate adjourn. Lost. The question was then taken on the amendment f Mr. Baldwin, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb-23. Whitcomb—23.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dicki a, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—32.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

JAMES F. FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES at his new stand, No. 487 Washington street, opposite No. 416 Washington street, and his residence and business being both in the same building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time, for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in

for the Trusa Business unau trust in this city or any other.
Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus uteri, trusces for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee caps, uteri, trusces for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee caps, uteri, trusces for deformed feet. Trusces re-Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus uteri, trusces for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee caps, back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusces repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subacriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, teels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusces, formerly sold by the Leach trusces of cayanized metal. CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pade; Read's spiral truss; Randell's do.; Salmon's bail and socket; Sherman's patent French do.; Bateman's do., double and single; Stone's trusses. Also, TRUSSES FOR CHILL DREN of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss, Dr. Hull's truss, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment.

Also, Whispering Tubes and Ear Truspets, that will enabe a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing. hearing.
All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in the business.

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Boston, 1850. June 6-3m THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY, No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoiseurs in Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which by their fragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered are the following :

ddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at - . \$1 00 per lb

their prizes in proportion, or they will be re purchased for cash, at a reduction of 10 per cent. DF Country Agents required. Applications to be ad-dressed, post paid, to the Company's Depot, as above.

HE subscriber will be very thankful to any person who 1819. Asp person who will be so good as to write to me, will please direct to John Henry, Poland, Mahoning county Ohio. It will be an act of philanthropy, for which I pray the good Lord will abundantly bless and prosper them. May 30-3t

JOHN HENRY. CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA Passenger Office, removed from 11 Park
Row, New York, is permanently established at 179
Broadway, up stairs, for the accommodation of all persons
preparing to go to the golden land.
Through tickets in first class steamers, via of 1sthmus,
cabin \$400, steerage \$200, should be secured four to six
weeks in advance. weeks in avance.

All necessary California outfits of the first class, and at
the lowest prices, including quicksliver gold separators, California blanksts—red, blue, green, and brown; California Information always furnished free. Address April 18—3mi ARNOLD BUFFUM.

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MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the interest of the second o

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH.

MENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, I is now commencing its third season. The anocess which has attended it thus for gives bright hopes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence in the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence in the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence in the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence in the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence in the Hydropathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most featurable anspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate visual to one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. A fine bowing saloon was erected the past season, to which patients can have access for exercise and anusement. All patients will be required to farmish three comment. All patients will be required to farmish three comment coarse lines sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is 38 per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and couning well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be nost pall.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Cleveland, May, 1850.—May 30—2m

CLINTON WATER CURE INSTITUTION

CLINTON WATER CURE INSTITUTION, To be opened June 12, 1850.

THIS institution is delightfully situated in the village of Clinton, famed for its pleasantness, healthfulness, and varied attractions. Only eight miles from Utlea, it is of easy access by plank roads, and numerous daily stages and omnibuses. omnibuses.

The public may confidently rely upon enjoying every privilege and experiencing every attention which the best establishments of the kird in our country afford.

Patients will furnish the usual extra articles of linearing

Patients will the death and treatment, from five to seven dol-ars per week, payable weekly.

A. STEBBINS M. D., Physician.

H. H. KELLOGG, Propristor.

Clinton Oneido Co. N. Y. May 30-3t PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various impropenents, this Institute is now
nr. pares to receive an additional number of patients; and
from fir. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired nuder Vincens Preissnits, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this coularly, and particularly in the city of Philadelphis,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUSL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan charge. Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are compiled by the servants.

The bydrant water is introduced into the situaces an well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains produced by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barries, brought from a never-failing apring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulie ram," a self-acting machine of cast from, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the apring. The surplus water is carried from the reservir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjuining the donche room is a dressing room, with marble tables. &c.; the riving douche (for the cure of piles, &o.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

May 39. THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT, Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

CONTINUES to be open for the reception of invalida.

Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of exterience, enables Dr. Baels to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

The location is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half east of Brownsville. The daily intercourse between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts and linen for

South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for andages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Terms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

Feb. 21—4m GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE. HIS Establishment, having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters, is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of es lake, is supplied with the

Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamton and Gien Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring borses and carriage can have them saye in our stables, which are new and commoditions, and the guests in our stables, which are new and commoditions, and the guests in our cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO. Gien Haren, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1660.

April 25—3m

THIS Establishment, baving been put in complete order, is now commencing its sixth season. It has abundance of the purest water, and ample accommodations for 140 patients. It is accessible all the way by railroad from Albany, New York, and Boston. A detailed report of upwards of 300 cases treated there, during the year 1848, will be sent by mail, on application to William Rodde, 322 Broadway, New York. For further information, apply to the subscriber. R. WESSELHOEFT, M. D. Brattleborough, Vt., March, 1850. March 21—3m

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The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Sieventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar, Composition. Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Drawing, Painting, and Needlework.

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TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries, and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

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Models can be sent with perfectsafety by the Expresses. Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail. For evidence of their competence and integrify, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

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